TUESDAY, AUGUST 18, 1885.

Amusements To-day. Bijon Oyera Mauer-Adenis, SP. H. Casles-Rates, SP. N. Continue Nation S.P. M.

More Manues - Tables ux in Wax, do 11 A. M. to 11 P. M.

Madeson Nightane 14 dealers—The Willow Copies 1220, P. M.

Nikho's Garden Cite, S.P. M.

People's The stree Windreds, S.P. M.

Ban Theories—Remonand Juliet. S.P. M.

Tony Paudor's—A Pair of Kids. Sand 7 P. M. Elejan Square h. atr.—Bikada, S.P. M. Wallach & Chatter J.P. M. Sith Street I bentre-Mirel Cichles, J.P. M.

Subscription by Mast-Fost Pate. DAILY, Per Month.

DAILY, Per Year.

SUNDAY, Per Year.

DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year.

OB

Adv risements for THE WEERLY SUN, issued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

The Dreaded Sammer.

The mean temperature of New York last week was seventy-six degrees-the lowest was sixty-one degrees and the highest eightyseven degrees. That is, the weather of the week was, on the whole, very comfortable, and it was the more so because, besides a lower temperature than we had been having. we enjoyed copious rains, which cleared the air, and the wind blew fresh and strong.

Nobody had good reason to complain of the weather of that August week. It was weather to revive the fainting, and to stimulate men and women for their daily work, especially as the nights were comfortable. But, better than all, the cooler air, the refreehing rains of Thursday, and the more vital quality of the atmosphere saved the lives of hundreds of children who would surely have died if the high temperatures of the two or three weeks before had prevailed.

Instead of the weekly death roll of more than a thousand which we had during July. the mortality fell off to 756; and that is not much above the average in the healthlest months of the year, and is not more than we had during barsh winter and early spring weeks. Except for the increased mortality among infants as compared with that of other seasons, the number of deaths last week would have been below the average. and the second week of August would have been remarkable for its healthfulness.

Yet this is the summer in which, according to the gloomy prognostications of many thousands, who ran away from town to escape the coming scourge, we were to have been visited by cholera. Yet we are getting more and more distressing reports of the progress of the plague in Spain and in Marsellies, and Europe generally is beginning to exhibit much alarm concerning it.

Not a case of cholera has occurred in New York, and, so far as we know, not one in the United States. A few cases of what was suspected to be cholera have been reported from other towns, but none, we believe, has proved to be the real disease, to which other maiadles incident to the warm weather bear some sort of likeness, so that even many physicians may be in doubt at first, espestally where they are not conversant with sholers in actual practice.

It is, of course, too early to say that we are out of danger from the Asiatic enemy. There is time enough yet for it to come, for cold weather is still distant; but the chances of our having to contend with it this year are very few. We have hitherto kept it out of New York when it was raging over a considerable part of the South, and we can better fight it away when it must now be brought to us from across the Atlantic.

The summer, therefore, is passing without bringing to New York an epidemic of any kind. Even the death rate among infants has not been so high as in summers of the past, though the conditions as to heat and moisture have been fully as unfavorable as they were in the worst of those seasons. Yet we must be on our guard against September at. That may work as me children as any we had in July.

Davitt Stands by Parnell.

The recent speech of Mr. MICHAEL DAVITT at Longford extinguishes the hopes of those who imagined that his well-earned influence might be used to split the Nationalist party There will be no split if he can help it, and he is the only Irishman strong enough to head a dangerous revolt against Mr. PARNELL's leadership. However his own views may differ from those of the Irish Parliamentary chief concerning the final aim of agrarian reform, he has agreed to wrive them for the present, and to actively support the Parnellite candidates in the canvass now begun.

They who appreciate the gravity of the present crisis for Ireland could not hear without misgiving the report of Mr. Day-ITT's intention to start a new party. Unquestionably the man who perhaps did more than any other to organize the Land League, and who both by the sufferings that the love of Ireland brought on him and by his estimable character is endeared to his countrymen, might even now, when the necessity of union is acutely felt, create n formidable defection. He might not, indeed succeed in returning many of his own friends to Parliament, but he might, by putting forward in certain Irish boroughs nominees friendly to his views and shrewdly selected for their local popularity, so far cut down the Nationalist vote for Mr. PARNELL's followers as to defeat their election and materially reduce the force relied upon to turn the scale in the next House of Commons.

Mr. PARNELL will need every vote that he can command in Ireland and in those few English electoral districts where Irishmen are strong enough to return a Home Rule candidate. The most experienced politicians in the United Kingdom admit that so far as England is concerned-and England elects about three-fourths of all the members of Parliament-the effect of the new Franchise law and Scats law is incalculable. That is to say, no man can predict how large a plurality the Liberals will have in the next legislature, but all agree that the Conservatives cannot reasonably look for any plurality at all. What the Liberals will try for is a work ing majority over Conservatives and Parnelles combined. On the other hand, the utmost that clear-sighted Tories anticipate is the possibility of retaining power by renewing and confirming their present coalition with the Irish Nationalists. For the favor of the Home Rule party they will have to pay a price much larger than any they have offered hitherto, but, in spite of the protests of the Standard and other newspapers preferring a fusion with the Whigs, they will probably pay it in the end.

It is just possible, of course, that under Mr. GLADSTONE'S guidance the Liberals may gain in England as well as Scotland an overwhelming victory. The plans of their allied opponents may be wholly disconcorted. But the chances are that if the Nationalists manage to return some eighty ninety members-and this with Mr. Davier's loyal cooperation they may reasonably expect to do-the next House of Commons will witness an extraordinary spectacle. It will see the Home Rule leader whom Englishmen so long have derided and detested, exercising not only a virtual dictatorship over Ireland, but in an indirect yet decisive way more power in imperial affairs than any single British Minister.

The Camp Meeting Season, With the middle of August the camp meet ing season, which begins in June and lasts till late September, reaches its climax. Then such famous camps as Ocean Grove, Wyoming, Carmel, Lebanon Springs, Redding, Silver Lake, Northampton, and Mount Tabo are just opening, while Merrick, Round Lake, Burr's Mills, Island Heights, Juniata, Seaville, and Sing Sing are still in full blast There are so many meetings to be crowded into the open air season, such a demand for successful managers and speakers, and such a necessity for arranging the different programmes to avoid injurious competition, that now the fixtures for the leading events fall very regularly each year near the same dates. This enables the rounders, or those who go from camp to camp, to enjoy a long series of these interesting assemblages. The impression that this American institu-

tion is losing its grip on popular favor is erroneous, as statistics will show. During the single month of August, and in the Northern States alone, seventy-six of these meetings have been or are yot to be held. The lists of the past two years prove, also, that this number is not exceptional. We find these gatherings extending from Old Orehard in Maine to Mount Zion in Missouri and Lincoln in Nebraska. Ohio has her Loveland, Lakeside, and Lancaster; Illinois her Desplaines and Jacksonville; New Jersey niid New York are everywhere dotted with camps; but Pennsylvania seems to be specially favored. In that State we find camp meetings during the present month at Bath, near Elklaud, at Landisville, at New Freedom, at Simpson Grove, at Mountain Grove, at Joanna and Loyalhanna, at Dimock, at Moorsville, at Belleview, at Bentleysville, and at Tarentum. It to the Northern list should be added the Southern, extending from Bushy Ridge in Maryland to Bethel in Louislana, we should probably have over a hundred camp meet-

ngs for August alone. What no doubt has largely gone out of fashion is the old bush meeting, in its primitive simplicity, with straw for its carpet, felled trees for seats, beds of pine boughs, and the food brought along by visitors in wagons or baskets. Now, built-up towns take the place of rough camps in the woods; brick churches, with comfortable pews, supplement, if they do not supersede, the tabernacle; and the camp becomes, in fact, a watering place with religious appurtenances. The property in some of these camp meeting towns is reckoned in millions so that the fervor of real estate speculation cometimes quite outdoes the ardor of religious feeling.

In the old days of camp meetings the measure of success was the number of converts made; but nowadays the efforts directed to this purpose occupy only a small fraction of the camp meeting season, and the statistics of conversion fall quite into the background. A season includes missionary unions, seaside schools of philosophy, national holiness conferences, temperance gatherings, summer scientific circles, teachers' retreats, and so on; and sandwiched somewhere among these is the camp meeting proper, itself vastly transformed from what was once known by that name. Some of these outgrowths and appendages of the camp meetings are very pretentious; but perhaps they do no harm, unless on the principle that a little knowledge is a dangerous thing. Pastimes have also been added in great variety to the attractions of the modern camp meet ing, and even the skating rink is now some

times found hard by.

We may perhaps conclude from a glance at the season thus far, that there are more camp meetings now than ever, attended, too, by a greater number of people. But their social and recreative features have undoubtedly been developed most industriously of late years. The admirer of the institution in its rude simplicity no doubt mourns over the place—those who had obtained place by favorchange; but this revolution is not likely to go backward.

Custom House Examinations.

A Board of civil service examiners is attached to the Custom House. They are appointed by the great Civil Service Commisdon whereof Mesers, EATON, GREGORY, and THOMAN are members, and they are selected from among the clerks of the Custom House establishment. For their services as examiners they receive no extra compensation, and the Commission appoints them on the nomination or suggestion of the Collector and Surveyor.

It is an absurd arrangement. The Board is made up of persons under the orders of the Collector and Surveyor; and yet they are superior to those officers, inasmuch as they alone have power to select persons for appointment to a large number of places.

Common sense requires that there should be an examination for the purpose of ascertaining the qualifications of candidates for clerkships and other places, and for this purpose a Beard of examiners is a useful thing; but the Collector and Surveyor, who are responsible for the working of the establishment, should have the power to appoint this Board, and they should not be subject to the superior authority of the Board after they have appointed it.

The civil service reform concern is a sorry kind of muddle.

Grant's Soldiers and His Tomb.

There could be no stronger proof that the GRANT monument in New York must be built by this city alone than the recent declaration from the Grand Army of the Republic. That organization is composed of citizens of every State and nearly every city in the Union, and therefore they cannot be supposed to be influenced by local pride or jealousy.

Yet we are informed that they intend to ignore the present burial site of Gen. GBANT and raise a fund for the erection of a monument to his memory in Washington. Gen. S. S. BURDETT, the present head of the organization, said when declaring this intention: 'I don't think that the day is far distant when Gen. GRANT's remains will be placed

in Washington." Now that it may be regarded as settled that the monument here is to be exclusively the product of New York, and in no wise national memorial, the citizens of this town should not wait for outside, subscriptions, but should raise the sum proposed immediately. That should be done whether Gen. BURDETT's prophecy is destined to come true or not.

The Tribune publishes an interview with Mr. THOMAS V. COOPER, the wily Chairman of the Pennsylvania Republican State Central Committee, in which be speaks of "the aspers ing remarks of Miss CLEVELAND in her book on the Catholic Irish," and volunteers the inter-esting theory that "as the book was revised and sent to the publishers from the White House, it is easy to trace between its lines an attempt to punish the Irish Americans who voted for BLAINE." Isn't this sort of thing pretty ameli business for a Republican Chair-man to go into? Ries Chrysland's book re-flects her own opinions, and very interesting they are, whatever size may be thought about them. To pretend that her opinions as to matters religious are in any way influenced by Mr CLEVELAND'S opinions as to matters pol is most unjust; but Mr. Cooper probably know that as well as anybody else does.

The persistent misrepresentation of facts made by the advocates of the gold standard to this country has deceived the usually well-in-formed New York correspondent of the Lon-don Economist. In his letter of July 25 this gentleman says that "when specie payments were resumed Congress provided for the hold-ing of a gold fund to meet the promise-to pay contained in the greenback;" and, again, "The argument put forward by the silverites that the act of Congress authorizing a 'coin' reserve for greenbacks does not necessarily mean gold is of little weight, for, at the time of its pas-sage, silver was not a legal tender." In the first place, Congress did not, when specie payments were resumed, provide for the holding of any reserve in coin for the redemption of the greenback, and, secondly, silver has never at any time since 1785 ceased to be a legal ten-der in the United States. From 1873 to 1878 no provision was made for coining silver dollars at our mints, but the legal tender quality of previously coined silver dollars was not taken away. All this has repeatedly been pointed out by THE SUS, and it is provoking to see errors we have so often corrected reappear in a respectable journal like the Economist.

If the Keiley case should result in demonstrating that our present diplomatic service is usoless humbug, Mr. KEILEY will have done a greater service to his country by not being resalved at a foreign court than any other Ambaseador who ever was received.

The surrender of the Justicia, near the port of San Domingo, quenches the last hope of he Venezuelan insurgents. This vessel and her ampli consort carried to sea the remains of the revoit, after its defeat, first at Carupano, and then on the island of Margarita, where its four hundred surviving troops had taken refuge Indeed, the only success gained by Gen. Pur-OAR, in his attempt to overturn the present Government of the republic, was the seizure of this seaport of Carupano; and that point he held steamer, mounting several effective guns, and the large army which PULGAR expected to have at command. The vigor of the Venezuelan troops under Gen. VELUTINI disconcerted PULGAR'S plans, and before he had really se cured his footbold on the coast he was disodged from it. Driven to sea, with a large reward offered for the capture of their vessels Trinidad, the disheartened insurgents found their wisest course to be surrender to the Dominicus Government. So ends another of enezuela's revolutions, and short at that.

There is a good deal of discussion and inquiry about the Judge whom President CLEVE-LAND appointed on the recommendation of parties not known, and who, as the President afterward discovered, is unfit for the place. The question is whether it is Judge BRINKER or Judge Vincent of New Mexico, Judge Mc-Connell of Dakota, Judge Hayes of Idaho, or Judge Dawns of Alaska. All doubt will be set-tled when the President sends his nominations into the Senate. Then, of course, he will strike out the objectionable person from the list and nominate some one else in his place; and thus he will disclose the identity of the unworthy

If the New York papers will publish just how much "the Guart Semorial Committee" pay in rent for "the four magnificant rooms" they have hired for the use of the committee, they can tall from day to day how much of the contributions will be left for the mona-uest—challego Inter-Ocean.

If it will make our particularly stupid contemporary feel any better, we are willing to reprint the information that the use of the four magnificent rooms of the GRANT Memoria committee is given without charge by the Mutual Life Insurance Company.

THE QUESTION FOR DEMOCRATS. Shall the Civil Service Humbur Stand !

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE Sun lately it was suggested that the platform for the fall campaign shall make a direct issue against so-called civil service reform.

There is no worse abuse of good English possible than in the prostitution of this phrase. It defines in practice simply the protection of Reitism at the hands of the political enem that majority of the people who succeeded at the polls in the last national election. They were never subjected to any competitive exam ination. Why, then, in all fairness, are they there, and with what consistency of moral mortar was the masonry builded to wall them

This tomfoolery reached here from England ome years ago. Now, how came all this civil

This tomicolery reached here from England some years ago. Now, how came all this civil service humbug transplanted over here? In view of recent revelations, were we not English enough before? Can the party of the people afford to create what already looms up as an overbearing and insolent as well as "privileged" class?

There can be no better pioneer in throwing off this threatened danger to equal rights for all classes than the Empire State. No worthfor object can be struggled for than a Congress that shall repeal all acts that fetter the constitutional, natural, and for that reason alone) rightful and proper judgment of the appointing power whenever that appointing power is changed by an election by the people.

What has found temporary adoption among us as civil service referm is utterly un-American, as much at variance with equal rights and maristocracy. The safety valve of the political system cought for in 1776 lies mainly in those peaceful changes in polity and in its administrators, secured by the people after all don't change at all, then we have no political system at all; no principles left. They have all either oozed out or been frittered away, and an utter demoralization in public affairs—a personal Government principles left. They have all either cozed out or been frittered away, and an utter demoraliza-tion in public affairs—a personal Government only—is the first result. The second result will be the inevitable and deserved defeat at the polls of any party that consents to a personal Government.

Government.

Is it not the old story?

No individual can be so exalted as not to need to beed, nor can any personal cabal about any one have power enough to silence either the prophets or the prophecy. In official life, also, it shall hold true, "Pride goeth before destruction!" lestruction!"
WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.

About Generals.

TO THE ELITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Who greatest?

Was Grant Lee's superior in military knowledge?

Onto.

Grant is considered the greatest, and in military knowledge Lee was superior to Grant. The General of the Union armies was not a learned scientific warrior, but he had a genius for winning battles.

Quick Work. From the Chicago News.

John Campbell of Stroator made a flying visit to Washington and called upon First Assistant Postmas c-General Stevenson to urge the claim of William Jones of Grand Ridge, La Saile county, for the Postmas tership at that place. "Mr. Jones is a wounded soldier, who lost his arm at Mission Ridge," said Campbell. "He was a Democrat before the war, and was one of the few mocratic soldiers who remained true to their prin ples at the close. He-"

ples at the close. He—"
At this point Stevenson interrupted him with the remark: "Mr. Jones is appointed."
"Appointed?" exclaimed Mr. Campbell. "When ?"
"This very moment. The papers will be made out today."

From the Minneapolis Tribune.

If Mr. Cieveland is to be elected Prosident again in 1888 he will have to be elected by some party not yet in existence.

The Catholic Universe corrects a statement of one of our correspondents, who said that "the Trappists hardly ever live to old age." In a Trappist monastery in Nova Scotia the average age is 65, and the average number of years in the order 32. The Universementions severa Trappists who have lived to be over20. The austarities of the order are not believed to be unfavorable to longevity.

EMLARGRESST OF PER BRIE CANAL

The Conference at Vites To-H To THE EDITOR OF THE BUR-Sir: To morrow a number of public-spirited gentletransporting grain and other heavy freight from the producing fields of the West to the ort of New York, will meet in Uties to disc the improvement of the navigation upon the Eric Canal, and to adopt some plan which they

will urge on the Legislature of this State. That the Eric Canal has been a potent factor in creating the commercial supremacy, of New York is true; and that it is still an important commercial highway, whose inflaence in reg-ulating railroad charges on heavy freight. where speedy delivery is not essential, is decisive as far west as Chicago, Milwaukee, and

Duluth, is also true.

The recent act of the Canadian Government in reducing the tolls on the Canadian canals to a nominal charge of two cents a ton sharply indieates that they are prepared to make a reso-York to Montreal. Indeed it is said by men well informed on all subjects relative to cana and lake transportation, that the Canadians have hastened to take advantage of the neglect into which the Eric Canal has unwisely been allowed to fall, and that they are deepening the Welland Canal to fifteen feet for the purpose of diverting eastward-bound grain from

the Welland Canal to liteon feet for the purpose of diverting eastward-bound grain from Buffalo to Montreal, or, failing to secure it for the latter city, to divert it to Oswego or Ogdensburg, and trust to the loss of trade on the Eric Canal proper to bring that canal into further neglect, with the intention of ultimately causing its abandoment.

Chicago is the great grain-gathering point for the cereals grown in the West and Southwest. Duluth, in the near future, will occupy the same position in the Northwestern grain field, now almost virgin, but rapidly developing. These cities are on the shores of the great lakes, and it is at these points that the competition between railroad and water transportation is first feit. The continuance of this competition, which has thus far resuited in securing for New York the bulk of the export business in grain and the numerous commercial advantages resulting from that trade depends, so far as New York is concerned on the minimages of the Eric Canal as a commercial highway. It has waters will probably seek an outlet through Montreal and be lost to our merchants. Then the remaining volume of the grain-carrying business will be divided between the great trunk railroads, each striving to deliver it to its own terminal city. The result would probtrunk railroads, each striving to deliver it to its own terminal city. The result would prob-ably be that as a grain-exporting point New York would ultimately rank with Philadelphia

its own terminal city. The result would brobably be that as a grain-exporting point New York would uitimately rank with Philadelphia or Baltimore.

That it costs less to move heavy and cheap goods long distances by water than it does by rail is an economic truth that is not in the least disturbed by the assertions of the advocates of the latter system, that railroads are destined to destroy the usefulness of canals and supplant lake transportation. No railroads, it matters not how wisely managed, can haul freight from Chicago or Duluit to New York and meet their fixed charges, if they accept the rates now current on the water. It is not conceivable that they ever can. Railroads, it matters not how skilfully they are located or how solidity built, have to employ an army of workmen to keep them in running order. Ties and rails have to be renugsed, locomotives and cars repaired and bridges replaced. The works are transitory in character and enormously expensive to keep in order. A wisely located and well-built canal is among the most permanent works of man, and requires but little repair.

The control of the export trade in grain, which the New York merchants have so long enjoyed, is so valuable that other seaboard communities are cager to wrest it from them. Therein lies the almost insurmountable difficulty in securing national aid for the improvement of the Eric Canal; and beyond that is the political objection that it is unwise to allow the general Government to control and maintain a commercial highway and officer it with men who may be hostile to the interests of New York, when it is clearly a State matter.

All men who are interested in the maintonance and enlargement of the Eric Canal carnestly desire that the men who meet in Utica to-morrow will resolutely refuse to endorse the visionary schemes of sincere but unwise friends of the canal, who are prepared to alvocate the digging of a shin canal between 150,000,000,000 as a the remain the tothe order that its impracticable, and that they will listen attenti their views and arguments are entitled to b candidly and carefully considered.

FRANK WILKESON,

No Man for President of Vassari From the Cincinnati Enquirer. I have opened a canvass for the Presidency of Vasar College, and in case of success my time will be fully occupied by the duties of the position. The place

s now vacant. They talk of putting a man into it. Nor sense! Nothing masculine ought to be permitted within the walls which enclose the educational facilities of me are varied, and, I may say, multifarious; but principally I urge my idea that especial attention should be given to the culture of maidens in their knowledge of man. Why are there so many unhappy marriages? Because of the lack of judgment on the part of girls. They select from outward appear. inces, or rather they submit blindly to being sele any fairly presentable fellow who gats at them. That is all wrong. When I am in the Vassar Presidency I shall establish a chair of matrinony, with the most compe-tent person possible to lecture on the qualities of man rith reference to his desirability as a husband. Th matter of matching certain dispositions and tempera-ments should receive especial study; and I would try to make the students expert in discerning the good and be true in a suttor's attentions from the had and the false. How does that programme strike you?

The Rescue of James Stephens.

To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: I have read with much interest Mr. John Davey's "A Page in Irish History," which appeared in Sunday's edition of Irish History," which appeared in Sunday's edition of your valuable paper, but he omitted to record in his graphic sketch of the rescue of the C. O. I. R. the fact that the idea of the rescue was first conceived by Capt. Charles Underwood O'Counell, now of the Nauralization Bureau, New York City, but, at the time referred to, November, 1865, a prisoner in Richmond Jail, Dublin, where Mr. Stephens was also condued, with Rickham, Brophy, and Edward Duffy. Capt. O'Connell was taken scriptish will a few days after he arrivals with a few days after. Rrophy, and Edward Duffy. Capt. O'Connell was taken a ricestly ill a few days after his arrival at the prison and, having been removed to the infirmary, was attended to by Mr. John Breslin. In the course of conversation one day Mr. Breslin informed Capt. O'Connell of the arrest of Stephene, and the gallant daptam, forgetting for the time tina the was a prisoner, bewailed the loss the mational cause would sustain in the event of his chief's conviction. Mr. Breslin listende attentively, and, becoming favorably impressed by the Captain's bearing, entered spiritedly into his views, and ultimately declared his intention of assisting in Stephene's recome if he would save him a latter of introduction to some of their friends outside. This set the Captain was only too giad to perform, and lence the successful issue of the periode imperiating. The rescue of Stephene, and, a beginning of the periode in the distory of From Western Australia, a e-pochs in the history of From Western Australia, a e-pochs in the history of From Western Australia, a e-pochs in the history of Western Australia, a e-pochs in the history of which would be any omission of faste connected with them would be any omission of faste connected with them would be any omission of faste connected with them would be any omission of faste connected with them would be any ones of the second of the s

Jude Confesses Mimself a Morse Thief. From the Denver Tribune-Republican.

From the Denver Tribune-Republican.

The people of Denver were very much surprised yesterday when sheriff Joe Smith of Cone)on county arrived in Denver with C. P. Judd, agent of the dovernment Labor Bureau for Colorady, Monitana and the subjoining Terribures, as a prisoner on the charge of horse stealing. Upon the strival in this city he was statement in writing.

**This is to bear witness that whereas the undersigned was appointed by Secretary L. Q. C. Lamara special agent of the Bureau of Laborou intel this office witness that whereas the undersigned was appointed by Secretary L. Q. C. Lamara special agent of the Bureau of Laborou intel this day of May, A. D. 1885, and was thereafter represented by certain members of the Democratic party. In the State of Colorado as the identical C. P. Judd who had served a term in the penitentiary at Leavenwerth, Kanesa, in the county just of Arapahae county, in the state of Colorado, and in the penitentiary at Leavenwerth, kanesa, in the county fast of Arapahae county, in the state of Colorado, and whareas, in an interview with a reporter of the Denvar Floory with J. D. Cook, Superintendent of the Beary Sountain Detective Agency, Gen. Cook made the above account of the Agency Gen. Cook made the above which hear statements concerning the undersigned, which hear statements concerning the undersigned pointment, and a copy thereof forwarded to Q. K. Homes to the Interior Department at Washington; therefore, I hereby deciare that the above attachments and charges are correct, and that is an the Identical C. P. Jude During the last Presidential campaign Jude wrote a control and the first man in the countered and the said he was the first man in the countered and the said he was the first man in the countered and charge in the countered the countered and charge in the countered the countered to the first man in the countered and the said he was the first man in the countered to the countered to the first man in the countered to the countered to the countered to the countered to th

During the last i'residential campaign Judé wrote a card in which he said he was the first man in the country to mention Graver Cleveland for President. After Cleveland was elected, Judé weit to Washington, where he stared math he received his appointment on May 22 last, Yesterday afternoon Judé gave bonds in the sum of \$300 for his appearance on the 29th lust.

One of the Evils of the Central Washout. From the Uties Observer.

It is a hardship of no little consequence to be deprived of the sparkling humor and profound philoso-phy of Tax Sex.

An Impostor.

Chief of Police (to detective)-That man who Chief of Police to detective)—That inan who just went out wants a job on the force. He says he has had several years experience in Western cities. Follow him and observe what he does.

Detective (after a short absence)—The fellow is a fraud. He has never had any police experience.

Chief—How do you know?

Detective—I just saw him pay Garibaldi around the corner five cents for a pint of pessuas.

JUDGE THURMAN NOT & CREDIBATE Me Bays Se Would Not Accept the Calbern

tortal Nomitantion COLUMBUS, O., Aug. 17.-A reporter called on Judge Thurman this morning in his elegant new residence, 472 East Rich street. The Hon. John G. Thompson was in consultation

with the Senator when he arrived.

"Judge, ft is current that you have tele-graphed a gentleman in Cineinnati that you would accept the Democratic nomination for

Governor. Is there any truth in it?" "I wish you would write the despatch here and I will make it strong enough to stop this nonsense," the Judga said, somewhat testily.

'I am ready, Judge, for your dictation."
'Then begin: I have not said or written to any person that I would accept a Gubernato rial nomination, nor would I accept it. I do
not undervalue the office. To be Governor of
Ohio is a distinction that would honor any
man, but I want no office whatever."

Mr. Thompson said: "That is a good despatch, and covers the case, but I would auggest that the words nor would I accept it are
superfluous."

Judge Thurmer—I want that in. I want to
put a nail in the idle reports. I have said for
two years to all my friends that I wanted no
office, and that I would not accept the Gulernatorial nomination, even if it were tendered

office, and that I would not accept the Guber-natorial nomination, even if it were tendered to me unanimously. Do you think the language can be made any stronger?

Reporter—I do not see how I could make it any more emphatic.

Judge Thurman—That is what I want to do-to make it in such a way that no person can read between the ilnos that I would accept.

A few of the advance guard of the Democratic State Convention are coming in. All signs to-State Convention are coming in. All signs to-night point to the nomination of Gov. Hoadler.

THE JEFFERSONIAN CLUB'S WORK.

Proferring Charges of Offensive Partiennship Against 800 Clerks in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 17 .- Julius Emner, Jr.,

the Chairman of the Jeffersonian Club here, says that that society has preferred charges of offensive partisanship against 800 clerks in the departments, and that 800 cierks have already been discharged in consequence of these representations. The club has taken the blue-book list and gone at it systematically, investigating each name with the help of al the information within reach. Branches exist in all parts of the country, and these are asked to collect information at the clerks homes. The principal charges made are the homes. The principal charges made are the neglect of duty in the cause of party and scandalons acts of partisanship. In most cause the evidence is submitted to heads of departments in the shape of sworn affidavits. When these could not be produced the charges were made in writing and as definite as possible. At first the club thought of preferring charges against ladies as well as men, and did so in one instance, but this part of the scheme has been abandoned.

"Wemen can be very offensive," remarked

stance, but this part of the scheme has been abandoned.

We men can be very offensive," remarked Mr. Enner, "but we are after the votors."

Mr. Enner, "but we are after the votors."

Mr. Enner says that he has received many threatening letters from discharged clerks, and from those against whom charges have been preferred. On one occasion he was foliowed by two men, who he has reason to believe were acting for clerks, and when on Sixth street, near the Smilthsonian Institution, in a dark and ionely part of the city, he was also at twice by these men. He was not hit, however, and has not been frightened out of his investigations by the episode. There are about 4,000 names on the rolls, only a small portion of whom have thus far been investigated. Mr. Emner says that as soon as Congress assembles and members are here to help the society from all parts of the country, he expects to be very busy, and he thinks hends will fall very rapidly. Thus far most of the dismissals have been in the Pension Office and the Treasury.

NEARLY \$2,000,000 LOST TO TEXAS.

The State Land Board Accused of Carele

GALVESTON, Aug. 17 .- At the meeting of the State Land Board last Tuesday a resolu-tion was passed whereby the Board agreed to fully exonerate, acquit, release, and hold harmless from all pains and penalties, suita. costs, proceedings, damages, and liabilities against the Galceston Netos for or on account per of the Board in the management of the landed affairs of Texas." The News had intimated that it possessed certain damaging information touching the management of State lands, which it feared to publish because of an exceedingly stringent libel law, which gagged the press of Texas. By reason of this law, under a recent adverse decision of the Supreme

der a recent adverse decision of the Supreme Court of Texas, the proprietors of the News have just paid \$10,000. Hence their desire to be insured.

In its issue of yesterday the News opened on the Land Board by reviewing its work. It now charges that the Board, by its neglect and mismanagement, has jost to the school fund of the State the sum of \$1,750,000, which should have been collected under the law from the cattlemen during the past eighteen months. The News says that in February, 1884, an act was pussed directing the Land Board to appoint Grass Commissioners, whose duties should be to ascertain by constant inspection the area passed directing the Land Board to appoint Grass Commissioners, whose duties should be to ascertain by constant inspection the area of free grass belonging to the State, and being occupied by cattemen without leases of any character. Under this law all occupiers of such lands were compelled to pay occupation tax. Twenty millions of acres of free grass lands of this character have been constantly grazed upon since the passage of the law; yet the Land Board only last week appointed and sent out the Grass Commissioners upon whose reports only the tax could be collected. The law makes no provision for back taxes, hence the State has lost nearly \$2,000,000, which has simply remained in the pockets of cattlemen.

The Netcs, in one statement, apparently acquits the members of the Land Board of intentional wrong, but in the next it says: "The loss of \$1,750,000 was not accidental, and, not being accidental, it is presumably the result of intelligent design." The Board is composed of intelligent design." The Board is composed of intelligent domissioner W. C. Walsh, Comptolier W. J. Swain, and Attorney-General John D. Templeton. This list of names comprises the most distinguished politicians in Texas.

The Unfalshed Statue of Gen, Lyon.

From the M. Louis Republican.

The statue of Gen. Lyon, for which a considerable sum was raised by public and private contributions and the issuance of certificates, some ten or swelve years age, and which was intended to be placed in the contribution of the state of the contribution of the sculptor, but to be hard of Mr. Summet McDonnid, the sculptor, but to be not as a progressed further with it than to make the model, and clearly committee accepted Mr. McDonnid's model, and clearly committee accepted Mr. McDonnid's model, and clearly affected with him for the completion of the statue, and Aff. McDonid was at that time, it is said, pad several thousand dollars for the work he had siready done.

Major Weigel stated that the last heard from Mr. McDonaid in reference to the statue was a letter addressed to himself several years ago, in which the sculptor said to himself several years ago, in which the sculptor said the was ready and willing to proceed with the work, and that if \$10,000 or \$12,000 was sent, or if that amount was accured him, he would complete the statue at an early day. This proposition was of course, impracticable, and the whole matter has from that time until now remained in statu que. From the Mt. Louis Republican.

day. This proposition was, of course, impracticable, and the whole matter has from that time until now remained in statu quo.

Major Weigel said in reference to the denation of the ground by the Government (the nark being a part of the old Arsenias property): "In 1871 tongress passed an act donating the ground for the purpose of having a status of Get. Lyon placed in it. One of the provisions of the act made it obligatory upon those who had the matter in charge to have a statue of Get. Lyon on the ground within three years from the passage of the law state in the property was in revert to the United the property was in revert to the United of the time, an out, To avoid this, and in the exigency of the time, an out, To avoid this, and in the exigency of the time, an out, To avoid this, and in the exigency of the time, an own to be seen a state of the time, and the property of the time, and the property of the time, and the property of the part and the property in the obelisk."

The ground is now a part of the park system of the city, but what steps, if any, will be taken toward baving the statue completed, is not now known.

Indianapolis, Aug. 17,-Gov. Gray, with his wife, was driving to Indianapolis from Crown Hill Cem-etery in a buggy yesterday afternoon, and when passing a crowd of young boys and men just north of the city did not observe that they were firing at a target. Just as one of the shooters was taking aim the buggy came within range. The trigger was pulled at the same moment, and the builtet crashed through the buggy within a few inches of the dovernors head. Gov. Gray checked he horse quickly, but the boys, discovering who the occupant was exattered like rate, and in a minute not one was in sight. It was therefore impossible to apprehend them. The Governor anys the built passed only a few inches from his head, and had he been a half second earlier would undoubtedly have struck him.

High City Taxes for 1885. The tax levy for 1885 was formally passed by the Aldermen yesterday. The assessed value of the real and personal estate in the city is \$1,871,117.003, of which FD12.673,800 is personal estate. The tax rate was fixed at \$2.90 on each \$100 worth of property, except that those who pay the State tax direct to his finite Treaturer have their State tax deducted. The tax rate in lead we see \$2.00 per \$100. The constitutional amendment, by sixtue of which expenses that were formerly met by bonds must how he met by direct taxation, is responsible for most of the lucrefee.

Can the West I spinin This! From Miss Eliza Atten Starr's Lecture on Beauty It should be taught that there is not only a eauty of hateness, but also a bateness of beauty

Qualified for the Situation. Mistress (to applicant)-Yes, I want a nice French maid. The last one I had I only kept a short time, because she couldn't understand English.

French Maid—Ye'll have no throbble of that koind wid
me, mum. Or not only understhand English, but Of A NEW YORK BANK SWINDLED.

Paying & Forged Braft for \$3,900, which i

ROCHESTER, Aug. 17 .- About two weeks ago a man who represented himself to be James W. Conklin, a large dealer in Canadian horses. opened an account with the Commercial Bank of this city, depositing several hundred dollars in currency, to which he added and checked against from day to day, in a regular business way. He had a handsome check of his own printed, and conducted his business in all respects like a legitimate customer. On Friday afternoon last he deposited to his credit a draft of the Banque du Peuple of Montreal on the Bank of the Republic of New York for \$3,900. On Saturday morning a clerk whom he had presented a check for currency for \$2,500. The pay the check until satisfied of the genuineness f the draft, and retained the check and sen

paythe check until satisfied of the genuineness of the drait, and retained the check and sent word to Mr. Conklin to sail later. They had forwarded the draft to New York and telegraphed to that city and found that the bank of the Republic had paid the draft without heastation, and apparently everything was all right. The officials of the Commercial Bank were still more suspicious, as Conklin failed to inquire why his check had been dishonored, and they telegraphed to the Montreal Bank asking if the draft was all right. They received a prompt answer: "No such draft drawn by this bank." The New York bank was at once notified of this fact.

The Commercial Bank still holds the \$3,900, and has some curiosity to know whether the New York bank has paid a forged draft of one of its customers, or in what was the Montreal Bank has been swindled. If after the Bank of the Bepublic passed upon the signatures of its own customers on the Canadian draft, which was an elaborate document with three signatures of its own customers document with three signatures, the Commercial Bank had paid the check for \$2,500 and the balance, it would have been protected and would have lost nothing, as the New York bank was bound to know the signatures of its own customers. Besides the draft, there still remains to the credit of Mr. Conklin a cash balance of about \$150. It is alleged that as soon as Conklin found out that suspicions were aroused he left the city, and his young clerk was much surprised at the non-appearance of his principal and the turn affairs had taken generally. The Commercial Bank has received a telegram requesting it to hold the \$3,900 and take all possible steps to arrest the alleged forger.

HER TITLED PASSENGERS.

The Tyburula Had Some Noteworthy Guests

It has been rumored that the Duke of Mariborough and Lady Aylesford were passen-gers on board the British bark Tyburnia, which arrived in this port about two months ago and is now lying at pier 10, East River. The bark was built for the East India trade about twenty-eight years ago, She registers 1,012 tons, has a raised quarter-deck, a fine promenade, ample accommodations and excellent fittings. and is now used as a pleasure yacht. She is commanded by Capt, Kennerley, formerly of the Confederate navy, and a successful blookade runner. He is now en his way to England, the

runner. He is now en his way to England, the bark having been libelled, and Chief Officer McDevitt is in charge.

A midshipman on board said yesterday that among the passengers on the last trip, which, starting from London, took in Gibraitar, Tangier, Madeira, Barbadees, and numerous other points, were a couple who were known as the Countese d'Espineuit and Lord de Warden. The fars for the worsay was from 120 to 161 guinea.

points, were a couple who were known as the Countess of Espineuit and Lord de Warden. The fare for the voyage was from 120 to 150 guineas, and these passengers occupied the best state-rooms. The Countess was petite, musical, vivacious, and seemed to be of English birth. She was attended by a maid, who shared her state-room, and other servants. His lordship was a genial, portly, gray-moustached gentleman of about fifty.

Capt. Kennerley got into hot water with the Portuguese officials at Madeira. He had on board some goods of his own which, as he had no idea of trading at Madeira, he did not enter at the Custom House. Learning incidentally that there was market for part of them, he went to the officials in order to clear that portion of his cargo, but was told that if he did not declare everything they would conflexed himself, his passengers, and his ship. The gallant ex-blockade runner, not wishing to take any risks without his passengers' knowledge, put the matter to them, and they supported him in his desire to tell the Portuguese officials to be blanked. Accordingly he welghed anchor and was fired at from the fort, no damage being done, however. The passengers, Counters included, were most anxious that he should return the fire, but the Tyburnia had not even a twelve pounder. Shortly after the Tyburnia's arrival here the passengers left her, and as the descriptions of the Countess and his lordship do not tally with those of the Duke of Mariborough and Lady Aylesford, the rumors are probably incorrect.

A POST OFFICE THIEF CAUGHT.

His Arrest Caused by a Young Woman Whose Money he had Stolen.

STRACUSE, Aug. 17 .- John Spencer of Mexiso. Oawego county, was brought here from Chicago on a requisition, charged with grand larceny in stealing \$165 from Miss Carrie Barnes. Spencer is also wanted on the charge of embezzling \$125 from the Post Office at Mexico. Eighteen months ago he was a street car conductor in Chicago, but returned to Mexico, where, through the influence of the county Superintendent of the Poor, who is a relative of his, he was appointed deputy Post relative of his, he was appointed deputy Postmaster. In time complaints of money missing
began coming in, and Postmaster Johnson
began an investigation. He could discover
nothing, and Spencer continued to work until
he heard that tracers had been sent out from
Washington to look up money that had been
stolen from registered letters. During his stay
in Moxico he had quarrelled with his wife, and
she had returned to Chicago. About this time
he met Miss Carrie Barnes here, and a friendship sprang up between them. They went to
Geneva together, and there he learned that she
had considerable money, and induced her to
give it to him for asfe keeping. It is alleged
that he immediately roturned to this city,
where he apent part of the money, and left for
Chicago. Miss Barnes, having learned of Spencer's whereabouts, went to Chicago and caused
his arrest.

Prize Singing Contest.

STAMPORD, Aug. 17.—About 3,000 Germans from between New York and New Haven attended o prize singing contest at Woodside Park this afternoon The Orsenpoint Quartet Club took the first prize, a gold medal, and the Part Chester Masnuerchor took the sec ond, a similar trophy.

Lyries of Culture. From the Boston Courier. THE BARN STORMERS. Now Thespian stars,
In paince care,
Go out the rural lowns to scare;
Their hopes are high,
And they deser;
Wealth waiting for them everywhere,
Too bad if they,
Some carly day,
Most amble home on bhanks's mare,

TE SKATRESS The summer heat is on the wane, And, joyfully, the maiden gay Is, olishing her skates again And making ready for the fray. Soon on the surface she'll appear,
To gilde around with sweetest smiles,
And some "Professor's" heart, this year,
Will fall a victim to her wiles.

THE PRETTY SCHOOL MA'AM. 'Tis now that the school ma'am begins to remember she's drawing quite near to the month of september. And having culti-se herself through the vacation, she views its conclusion with much tributation. She feels so much happier, heathlier, stronger. She wishes the season would last a month longer, and the urchins, who sit out the wharf catching fisher No doubt, when they think of it, echo her wishes.

IDENTIFIED. They saw that the man was a stranger When he came to the har that day; But he called for a schooner of lager In a lofty and lordly way. And the growd round the fish and the crackers Looked over their shoulders to see The man with the manner so haughty, While wondering who he might be. But the hartender murmured softly "I think be must be a ter From the way that he's navigating That schowner across the bar."

DISENCHANTMENT. She stood on the cool pizzza
As the shades of eyening fell.
And I gazed on the lovely maiden,
Entranced by her beauty's speil. The being evening zephyrs
Played with each golden tress;
And her agare eyes were swimming
In a sea of tenderuses.

Her lips, just slightly parted,
Were third with the coral's flame,
And I thought that her checks' bright blushes
The bus of the rose would shame. While gazing in admiration On the care and radiant lass

But a sudden change came o'er her, Gene was the smile so bland; And she smedt in sudden anger The back of her illy hand. and she cried, "Hat hat I've sot you.
You'll trouble my neace no more;
You're the same darned old mesquite
That I tried to mash before!"

SMUGGLING OVER THE JAPS. B'Oyly Carte's Mikada Company Arrive as a Surprise Party.

D'Oyly Carte, Gilbert and Sullivan's manager, arrived yesterday on the Aurania, booked as Henry Chapman. It was part of Mr. Carte's scheme to surprise the theatrical managers in this country who are about to bring out Gilbert and Sulivan's comic opera, "The Mika-do," by producing the original opera at John Stetson's Fifth Avenue Theatre without much

preliminary notice.
"I was told in London," he said vesterday, "that I would not be able to get away from England with a full company for 'The Mikade' without discovery. Our departure would be cabled to New York. The artists and singers had been rehearsing at the Gaioty Theatre, and I had all their private addresses. Some of them had twenty-four hours notice before reaching Liverpool, but most had less time than that to pack their trunks and start. We quitted Euston Square station, London, at

time than that to pack their trunks and start. We quitted Euston Square station, London, at midnight on Friday, and on Saturday morning we were on the ocean. The principal artists travelled, like myself, under assumed names. We had pretty rough weather coming over, but the company of fifty-one persons arrived by good spiris, and we would go on the stage tonight if the public had been informed that a performance would be given. As it is, we open on Wednesday night."

"Do you expect to get the exclusive right to give 'The Mikado' in America?"

"I certainly do expect it. We hold that all the adaptations of the piano score here are infringements of Mr. G. F. Tracey's American copyright, and he has transferred to us. Anyhow, by competing with the New York companies, even should they succeed in the courts we hope to come off victorious. My theory is this. Our rivals here must either take the piano score and make an orchestra score, of they must fileh the original score. If they adopt the planoscore, then they can be stopped from producing the opera under the copyright law. If they capture the original score they can be brought into court under the common law sagnist theft."

"Are you going to disturb Mr. Duff, who proposes to give 'The Mikado' on Wednesday night?"

"It looks now as though he would be permitted to bring it out, because Judge Blatchford.

"Are you going to disturb Mr. Duff, who proposes to give 'The Mikado' on Wednesday night?"

"It looks now as though he would be permitted to bring it out, because Judge Blatchlord, who is in Newport, sends us word that the east cannot come up for consideration before Friday this week. Our cast is as follows: The Mikado, Federici, a ropular beritone in London, young and handsome, and, is believe, the coming man in comic opera; Pool Bah, Fred Billington, an old stager, with a portly presence and a big baritone voice; Prob. Bah, Fred Billington, an old stager, with a portly presence and a big baritone voice; Prob. Bah, G. B. Browne, an American, who returned with me to London in 1879, and a good comedian; Ko Ko, Lord High Executioner, George Thorne, who will under a hit—he is a little man, but is a big comedian; From Yum, Miss Gernidine Ulimer, who was the prima donns in the Boston Ideal Overa Company; Pitti Sing, Miss Kate Foster, and Prop Bo, Miss Gernidine St. Maur. Miss Ulimer is in the parlor below with Singe Manager St. Leon, who is teaching her the winks and wriggles and giggies Yum Yum has to put on. It was hard work, by the way, drilling the Japanese style of doing things into the London troupe, I had from the Japanese village at Knightsbridge two Japanese dancing master to teach the singers how to go through their paris in true Jap siyle. Their little walk with their toos turned in is a study in itself. Stage Manager St. Leon has it down fine. The scenery is reproduced from colored models I sent over. The costumes are worth from old Stanonse costumes and appliqued on new and brilliant velved costumes." "He is in the West, we don't know just where, but he may arrive in New York any day. We certainly expect him."

Manager Ford has bought the right to "The Mikado" in the South, and has enjoined San Foot from producing it in Baltimore. Col. McCauli has the right to "Philadelphia and the Western States.

BUNHKA MA.

-The first of living French Canadian poets M. Louis Fechette.
 Nine monuments to Grant will be erected in this country unless some of the present projects fall -Museum managers are tempting a Wis-

consin girl to exhibit the norms which are concealed by a careful arrangement of her hair.

That old device of novel and drama, a blotting pad that retains an impression of a missing document, has actually turned up as evidence in a real

California lawsuit. -- à Canada dealer in hides has issued a circular telling farmers that calves should be partly skinned before they are killed, in order that the hide at the throat may not be damaged by the mortal cut.

-Two races of men are dying out-the Laplanders, who number 30.030, and the Maoria of New Zealand, reduced from 100,000 to 45,000 since the days of Capt Cook, and likely to be extinct by the year 2000 -Instantaneous photography provided widence in a California inweuit wherein a surreptition

picture of two persons was offered in contradiction of testimony that they had not met in the manner shows by the camera. -The increased demand for the Kaketinsky wines from the Caucasus is beginning to attract atten tion. In Moscow and St Petersburg large establish-ments for their sale have been opened for some time part, and in many provincial towns similar depots are

-Thomas Penrose, who died in Reading, Pa, at the age of 94, had a theory as to long life. He said with his last breath, "Tell the people not to take medicine, and not to be afraid of cold air or cold water.

drug, and he kept it. -A curious duel with pistols took place at Soutretout, France, on July 24. At the word of command both the adversaries raised their weapons and one of them fired, but without result. It was noticed that the pistol of the other did not go off, and on his handing it to his opponent's seconds they found that he had deliberately unloaded it.

-A case at Manchester, England, before the Vice-Chancellor of Lancaster concluded last month after a trial of fourseen days. The leading counsel for the plaintiff had a fee of \$5,000 and a refresher of \$500 per diem. The senior junior had a fee of \$2,000 and a re-fresher of \$250 per diem; and the fees and refreshers of the two other juniors were in proportion. Altogether the fees of the plaintiff's counsel were \$25,000. —The following curiosity among playbilis

Shnounces a performance at a French provincial theat
Raymondmance Taylongance.

In Gibitar Morney
A Five-act Conect (Mr.) by V. de Braumarchais.

Count A maviva, valifeer of France.
Figure, their old servant.

-Mr. Christopher Talbot is the only member of the House of Commons who sat in it prior to the Reform ball of 1832. Fifty-dive years ago he was re-turned, as the acc of 29 for Glamorganshire, and the connection thus formed has been continued uninterruptedly up to the present day. The only member who can be said to rival Mr. Talbot is M . Gladstone, wno was born in 1833, and has be n a member of the ilunes of Commons since 1833, with an interval of two years from 1845 to 1847.

-At the German watering place Schwalbach, Madame Christine Nilsson is the chief attraction. A few days ago a concert was given by some wandering Tyrolese minstreis in a little al fresto restaurant in the woods there. Nilsson was present and listened for a time with exemplary patience to the usual exeruciating neises. But suddenly site disappeared, and presently, from the heart of the greenery, arose, to the amazement of the Tyrolese and the delight of the Schwallachians, that voice that has given so much pleasure to thousands even when they have had to pay a big sum for the privi-

-A clergy man who had learned to use a type writer wrete consolation to a parishioner who had lost his wife. The man was indignant, and would not speak to his paster. When a friend loquired the reason he said: "I always supposed he had some heart, but when my wife died he sent me an infernal circular, not having enough interest to write something especially adapted to my case. I want nothing to do with a man who is as formal and hearties as that." He was not aware of the existence of the type writer, explains the Christian Advocate, which tells the story, and thought

the matter was printed. Japan possesses at this moment 2,000 newspapers. Conducting that not a single journal of any kind existed, or was thought of, in the country any kind existed, or was thought of, in the country twenty five years ago, this rapid rise and spread of the newspaper press there is one of the most remarkable facts in the history of journalism. Japan now locate of a greater number of newspapers than either Italy of Austria, of more than Spain and Russia taxen together. and of twice as many as the whole continent of Asia. The appetite of the thinness for news is sufficiently fed by the Festin Gazette—which is, in fact, not an everyaper at all—and two small shocts published at Shaughal. Cores possesses an official gazette show 1884, and nothing size resembling a nowspaper exists. The French have already started a paper in their new colony— L'Avenir de Tony king; but as it is a purely French sheat it can hardly contribute much to the enlightenment of the natives. The Persians are comparatively insensible to the fascinations of the daily paper. The six papers which they possess owe their existence to the reigning Shah, who is a man of letters himself, and compo poetry in his spare hours. The natives of India have a thousand newspapers.